NEW-YORK, SUNDAY. MARCH 16, 1890.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

THE NEWS IN LONDON.

BERLIN LABOR CONFERENCE.

ENGLAND'S GREAT COLLIERY STRIKE-LORD R. CHURCHILL AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT AND MR. BALFOUR AGAINST MR. PAR-NELL - THE TYNDALL-GLADSTONE CONTROVERSY-THE STATE OF

"THE TIMES"-MRS. ORR'S BOOK ON BROWNING LENGE AT

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] Copyright: 1890 : By The New-York Tribune.

London, March 15 .- There is one more Cabinet crisis in France, the twenty-fifth since that Republic became a Republic. M. Tirard resigns, nominally because of the adverse vote in the trumpery business. The real cause of the colwas M. Constans's retirement a fortnight ago. He was the backbone of the Cabinet, and when M. Tirard allowed him to depart rather than give way on a question affecting official dignity, Paris politicians decided that the end was near. If there be anything else remarkable about this crisis, it is that M. Tirard, by treating a hostile vote in the Senate as sufficient cause for resigning, has created a precedent. Hitherto the Chamber has had a monopoly of the privilege of overturning Cabinets. If M. Tirard's example is to be followed, crises will be, or may be, twice as frequent as before. His Government will always be spoken of respectfully. It has insted sleven months, a long time for France. It carried the Exhibition through handsomely, though its opponents say it was the Exhibition which carried M. Tirard through. It has been in most matters rational, practical and moderate. It had an excellent Foreign Minister in M. Spuller, whose foreign policy Europe regarded with respect. It did France the immense service of setting its foot on General Boulanger and on Boulangism. When M. Tirard took office General Boulanger was a power and a danger. To-day he is forgotten. Constans, more than any single Minister, is entitled to the credit of suppressing this adventurer.

Probably M. Constans might be the next Prime Minister were personal relations between him and M. Carnet less strained. This morning's report is that M. de Freycinet has been sent for. He is an able man, who has governed France before, but whom, perhaps, Europe thinks better placed as War Minister than as President of the Council. M. Tirard has kept a sort of balance between the Radical and the Moderate Repub-M. de Freycinet will lean more decidedly toward and upon the Radicals; and France happens at this moment to be in a moderate mood. But there is no good in guessing.

The Imperial Labor Conference opens at Berlin to-day at 2 o'clock under the presidency of Baron Von Berlefsch. Germany pays France the com pliment of nominating M. Dumaine, Secretary of the French Embassy at Berlin, as French secretary to the Conference. The official lists of members from the various countries bear a general resemblance to each other, nearly all including men eminent in official and industrial life. M. Jules Simon, who heads the French delegation, is equally distinguished as a statesman and an England puts Sir John Gorst at the head of her list, a respectable but second-rate politician. Mr. Scott, the British Minister at Berne, is a competent man; Sir William Houldsworth is an authority on textile fabries, and Mr. Dale on mines: Mr. Burt is a workingman's Member of the House of Commons, of high standing, and Mr. Burnett is an official of the Board of Trade, whither he migrated from the secretaryship to the Amalgamated Engineers. Austria sends delestes, all of whom hold official places in the Ministries of Commerce, Agriculture or of the Interior, or in the Council, or are inspectors. Germany herself is, of course, strongly represented by specialists, as she always is, including two factory owners from Hesse and Alsace. Eleven Governments in all are represented.

The deliberations are expected to last a fortnight, and will be kept strictly secret, say the officials; having in mind perhaps only the Berlin press. The Emperor is gratified by the general response to his invitation. Europe, on the other hand, is impressed by the success of his conference and diplomacy. Perlin itself seems still more impressed by the bestowal of the Order of the Black Eagle on Herr von Boetticher, vice-president of the Prussian Cabinet. The Emperor shook hands with him, too. That also was impressive, and on the whole Berlin gossips think him foreordained as Prince Bismarck's successor. For the present,

If the gentlemen of the Berlin Conference turn their attention to England, they will see 60,000 Yorkshire miners come out on strike to-day, and 35,000 in Lancashire follow suit, while scores of other thousands are expected to do likewise. A fortnight ago everybody believed that this colliery strike might be averted. So it might, had reasonable counsels prevailed, or had wages questions But the workmen, whose only strength is in combination, are angered that their employers also should combine, and have resolved on a struggle for absolute mastery. They have twice rejected proposals for arbitration. They rejected an offer to inspect the employers' books They modified their demand of 10 per cent advance by proposing to accept 5 now and 5 more Some of the weaker colliery owners, but not many, have accepted this. The great majority stand together, and public opinion is on The struggle is expected to be severe, but the colliery-owners say that it will be short. Nor do the miners explain from expect to draw the funds to support the 400,000 expect to draw the funds to support the 400,000. The Nor do the miners explain from what source they men who, they say, will go out together. injury to commerce, industries and the community generally is very great, but the Owners' Federation is probably the strongest body ever got to gether to resist a strike.

The Liverpool dock strike continues, neither side showing signs of giving in. There are daily processions on the London dock strike model, and the same wild talk of blowing up the docks, which the police are protecting. The Newcastle engineers, 30,000 strong, are expected to strike to-day. The point in dispute is whether work shall cease on Saturday at 12 or 1 o'clock. Various other less important movements are occurring in other

The two Parliamentary heroes of the week are two men very unlike in most respects, but alike in this, that each in his time has been heirapparent to the leadership of the Tory party, Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Balfour. Lord Pandolph's claims to the succession, for some time in abeyance, are still more remote since his speech of Tuesday. He then attacked with singular energy the Government of which he was once a pillar. His hostility to the Parnell Commission is not, indeed, of yesterday. He put on record when the Commission was proposed his constitutional and impolitic, and these opinions

taste, gave most offence of all. The Parnellites but is less often seen than formerly in that Lon-THE FRENCH CABINET CRISIS AND THE general on both sides that this speech never ceased to frequent. was meant to be as damaging as A proposal is on foot for a subscription to repay possible to the Government. His friend Mr. Jen- "The Times" some part of its losses on account was supposed, in Lord Randolph's interest. He | whether this project will be carried out. did more, for he renounced and denounced Lord ! Randolph as one who had stabbed the Ministry in the back. This phrase has been taken up by the If the Tories have an official organ, it is that paper, and it solemnly reads Lord Randolph out of the party. The effect of this performance would, however, be greater if it had been repeated less often. It describes him as blind with fury, and sacrificing principle and patriotism to petty feelings of spite, and shricks out at the end: "Let him go over to the men who cheered him. He has

forfeited all title to the respect of honest Conserva-His Paddington constituents, who are before all things party mea, are reported to be in-The Committee of the Midland Conservative Club, of which Lord Randolph is president, are asked Senate on the commercial treaty with Turkey, a to call a meeting to consider his new attitude. On the other hand Lord Randolph has received a large number of letters from people in all parts

> Mr. Balfour divides with Lord Randolph the Parliamentary honors of the last two days' debate on the Parnell Commission. His speech made, perhaps, less impression on the House than it has since made on the country. It is from tive against Mr. Parnell. The Chief Secretary for Ireland altogether declines to regard the Commissioners' report as a general acquittal of the Irish leader. Condemning the forgeries as strongly as anybody, and rebuking the culpable redulity of "The Times," Mr. Balfour turns on Mr. Parnell with the remark that he who complains of calumny should not himself be a Parnell accused Lord Spencer of judicially murdering men whom he knew to be innocent. He charges upon Mr. Parnell and his colleagues responsibility for a long series of crimes worse even than the Phoenix Park murders. He insists separation between England and Ireland. He insists on many other things, and adds many Paraell's speeches and acts. Yet the debate came | visits America, and London loses one of the most as indifferent as ever to English opinion. His for many years past. English allies are by no means indifferent.

It is notable that Mr. Smith's motion to adopt the Parnell report was passed unanimously. The lecisive division took place on Mr. Jennings's amendment, which Mr. Caine renewed after Mr. Jennings had dropped it. The Government maof the Government on Thursday on a question relating to the volunteers had no political significance. Some of their stanchest supporters voted against them. It was military feeling, not political, that was roused.

Stoke is a disappointment to the Gladstonians. They expected to poll their old majority, of nearly 2,000 in 1885; but have only slightly increased that of 1886. The Tories say this is a fair set-off to their own reduced majority in Stamford. Mr. George Leveson-Gower, who comes in for Stoke, is Mr. Gladstone's "My Dear George," to whom in 1886 he addressed that too-famous remark about the blackguardism and baseness which befoul the whole history of the Union between England and Ireland.

The details of the Birchall case, cabled here, have produced one singular effect, a severe depres sion in the ranching agency business in England. respectable journal, which for years has been placing young Englishmen in communication with American farmers and speculators, has had every days. Our respectable Englishman thinks this inreasonable, and does not believe that all American ranch owners are imposters; so perhaps some of these names will be put back again.

Professor Tyndall's long letter to Mr. Gladstone contains many things that are true, and some that are new, and would be damaging were it more You called Pitt a blackguard, so I Professor Tyndall, at Belfast some time since. Tell me when and where, said Mr. Gladstone. Well, replied Professor Tyndall, perhaps you did not, but you said that Pitt passed the Act of Union between Ireland and England, and that no language could be strong enough to describe the baseness and blackguardism of that transaction, however, Prince Bismarck's successor is Prince which formerly you called splendid. Gladstomans say that there is a distinction; upon which one commentator observes that if you accust a man of committing a theft, the distinction between that and calling him a thief is but slight.

The political passions of the hour are finding their way into the screne atmosphere of certain London clubs. A lively controversy has grown out of the blackballing of Mr. Wolg Flanagan at the Athenaeum. Mr. Flanagan is the author of "Parnellism and Crime," and was rejected for that reason. But the Athenaeum is not a political club, so other reasons are invented which impose on those who wish to be imposed on. It was announced in the Parnellite papers that he was coming up for ballot. A whip was sent out against bim, and Gladstonians mustered in sufficient force with matters affecting the United States, in a more to defeat his election, strongly supported as he systematic manner than at present prevails. was by the great majority of members. A similar thing happened on Thursday at the Reform Club, referred in the interest of friendship with the United where Mr. Hopkinson, Liberal-Unionist candidate for Manchester, was blackballed on purely political grounds. The Reform, though once a Liberal elub, has for many years been in the hands of men with whom something besides Liberalism is paramount. Reprisals are likely to follow, and Gladstonian candidates will have a bad time on the next ballot.

Mr. Stead's attack on "The Times" in his "Review of Reviews" is not according to knowledge. His three points are, loss of circulation, loss advertising, and probable reduction of price from pence to a penny. He alleges that its circulation is reduced from 60,000 to 25,000. It has not for two generations been anywhere near 25,-00, and its present figure is 70,000. What the advertising is anybody may see for himself. The everage is increasing, not diminishing, and there is no question of reducing the price. The truth is, that enthusiasts like Mr. Stead long since made up their minds that the Parnell forgeries must seriously injure "The Times." Less enthusiastic persons thought so, too; but it turns out otherwise, and they accept the facts, while Mr. Stead's motto is, when facts are against him it is so much the worse for the facts. "The Times" has made a grievous blunder, lost some prestige, and paid a good deal of money to lawyers which otherwise would have gone into the pockets of its shareholders, but its commercial prosperity has not

been affected. The change in the manager's office, hinted at last week, has been accomplished. Mr. Moberley Bell succeeds Mr. Macdonald, or, perhaps, suc-Lord of the Treasury, which the First Lord of the Treasury buried in a pigeon-hole. Lord Randelph has now released and revived them, but he put them to the House of Commons in a form so extremely rhetorical as to exasperate the party has character and ability, and is a man of the world, also, which Mr. Macdonald was not. Mr.

| Mr. Bell lived for twenty years in Cairo, was "The Times's" representative there during a part of the time, and distinguished himself in that post. He has had no experience in managing, but has character and ability, and is a man of the world, also, which Mr. Macdonald was not. Mr.

it would be difficult to defend on the ground of Buckle, now absent from illness, remains Editor, him throughout, and opinion was don society which his great predecessor, Delane,

nings was so overcome by it as to withdraw the of the Parnell Commission. Names are mentioned, mendment which he had originally offered, it some of them strong ones; but it is very doubtful

The sudden death of Mr. Baron Dowse, the last of the Irish Barons of the Court of Exchequer, is lamented by everybody who knew him, and by many who did not, but who enjoyed his humorous and shrewd remarks on the bench. It was but the day before his death that he delivered a short political harangue to the Grand Jury at Tralec. here were, he told them, only three persons now boycotted in Kerry, against 477 when the Crimes Act first came into operation. The return of the people to common sense, compled with vigorous result. Mr. Gladstone, he observed, had once denounced boycotting, and his change of opinion nce more showed how evil communications corrupt good manners. Mr. Dowse was capable of much better things than this, and on any side of any question that struck him for the moment.

Mrs. Sutherland Orr, who is writing a book on Browning, is a sister to Sir Frederick Leighton and was one of Browning's most intimate friends. of England approving his speech. Many of them Her former book was critical and exceptical. This one will be biographical also, and it is announced that she will have the authority and assistance of the Browning family. Not many people knew Browning very well in his own home, or had the means of studying his life which Mrs. Orr had.

Huntington in America, after all. The gallant Mr. Augustus Harris, in consideration of \$5,000 and all law costs, releases Miss Hantington from junction might probably have been obtained incident. Miss Huntington first signed an agreethat now, as formerly, Mr. Parnell is for complete | it, and when she has to choose between giving counts to his indictment, and supports them all | Finally he extorts a heavy penalty for permission by serious evidence, drawn mainly from Mr. to resume her career. Miss Huntington now to an end without reply from Mr. Parnell, who accomplished and popular singers and one of the seems, in spite of his alliance with Mr. Gladstone. | most attractive netresses seen here in light opera

the winner of the greatest number on both wins

STATESMEN WHO WILL PROBABLY CONSENT TO SERVE WITH M. DE EREYCINET.

Paris, March 15.-The new Calenet will prob

Minister of the Interior M. BOURGEOIS. Minister of Finance M. ROUVIDE. Minister of Justice M. RHISTON. Minister of Commerce M. ROUTE. Minister of Public Instruction M FALLICEES, Minister of Agriculture M, DIVICLE, Minister of Public Works, M. OUYOT, Minister of Marine M. RARREY.

IN LIVERPOOL

London, March 16 .- Twelve thou-and Notlingham shire noners have joined in the strike for an advance of wages. They held a mass meeting to flav and de-The engineers employed on the Wear River have joined in the strike of the engineers on the Toes and

Type, for a reduction of the hours of labor. The coal miners in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Der

are now on strike have assumed such a menseing attitude that orders have been issued for troops to ne held in reading to suppress now demon-tration that may occur. The authorities have also ordered the closing of all the runs.

AFGHANISTAN REBELS BEHEADED.

St. Petersburg, March 15. Intelligence has first the Ameer, broke out in that country. Among these concerned in it were a number of the courtiers of the

INTERNATIONAL BILLS AT OTTAWA. Ottawa, March 15 (special). The Premier has destates to a select committee. Such measures are the Alicu Labor bill, the Recurrectly in Wrecking bills. Cincinnati, Pamilton and Dayton Railway Company. and any number of railway bills. The Premier's suggestion is supposed to have reference to such ques-tions as do not involve tariff changes on either side

CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH. Quebec, March 15.—A house occupied by Robert stock of the railway which they controlled. William Livingston, a farmer living at Board Louis. He said that he bought it from his mother for \$10. in this province, was barned last night, children of Mr. Livingston perished in the flames

MINISTER REID SAILS FOR NEW YORK. Paris, March 15. Mr. Whitelaw Reid, American Min- admint of \$15,000. ster to France, silled from Havre for New York to

FRENCH BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS. Paris, March 15.- The returns issued by the French Board of Trade for the month of February show that ---

A FRENCH GARRISON ENDANGERED. Paris, March 15.-The "Siccie" says that a force f 30,000 of the King of Dahomey's troops surround the French garrison at Kotonon, on the coast of the hight of benin, and that reinforcements for the French are urgantly needed.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN MENICO. City of Mexico, March 15, via Galveston.—"El Universal" says that the Guatemalan General Bar-

ALLEGED CRUELTY AT SEA

A MATE CHARGED WITH AN ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

STORIES OF HARDSHIP AND BRUTALITY TOLD BY THE CREW OF THE SHIP CONSTANCE

British ship Constance, which arrived at this port on Wednesday, told a story of alleged F. Johns, the first mate of the vessel, on the charge of an attempted narder. The ship is owned by merchants of New-Brunswick, She was on a voyage to Hong Kong, where a new erew was shipped, and afterward went to the Philippine Islands to obtain a cargo of hemp-The vessel remained at the port of Manila from October 18 to the 28th. Captain P. R. Tingley went ashore on October 28, leaving the first mate, Johns, and the second mate, John Lee, in charge

According to Wormsley's story, the day was full of exciting adventures for officers and crew, The first mate sent Wormsley to oil the foremast before it became light in the morning. He said to him at the time. Early in the afternoon the second mate ordered him to clean the boards water, and, according to Wormsley's statement, picked up a belaying pin and struck him on the head, causing him to fall. When Wormsley attempted to rise, Johns hit him again in the face, breaking his nose, and followed up the him twenty minutes in which to clean up the oil, threatening to hit him again if the work

was not completed in that time. The sailor says be contineed to work although he was severely injured. At half-past 3 in the afternoon Wormsley saw the second mate, Lee, etrike Isaac Burton for some apparent clumsiness. Burton ran around the "house," calling on the first mate, Johns, for assistance, but the first mate called out, "Kill him," and Burton house and came across John Knight, another seaman. The first mate asked him what he was and shot Knight three times. One bullet entered the left breast, one the left cheek and one the mate took up an axe and told them to get away. They did not move quickly, and I saw Lee run over to Thomas corman and hit h . with the axe. Corman was injured on the ar . and head, and to avoid further blows he jumped overboard. The ship was four miles from shore and there were

The captain returned to the vessel early in the evening, and the men reported their grievances to him. The captain said that they had been treated properly. Wormsley wanted to complain to the British Censul, but was not allowed to go on share. A physician was sent for, and the wounds of Knight and Wormsley were dressed. Knight was subsequently taken on share, and remained at Marjia. Wormsley seves that Johns was accessed at Hong Kong for cruelty to the counties of Star, Bldalgo, Zapata and Duval and the limits of the statute and the counties of Star, Bldalgo, Zapata and Duval and Duval

was arrested at Hong Kong for cruelty to the crew, but he escaped punishment.

Jahns is a sturdy and rather fierce-looking sailer. He says that the members of the crew were hard to manage. He heard Wormsley and forman platting to set the vessel on fire, scattle her and escape in a boat. He said that he was compelled to act decisively to repress mutiny.

Consul-General Booker made a complaint yesterday before Commissioner Shields, asking for Johns's arrest, on extradition proceeding on a charge of attempt at murder. Commissioner

charge of attempt at murder Commissione: Shields issued a warrant and Johns was arreste at the Pierreport Stores, Brooklyn. He was sent to Ludlow Street Juli without bail. His examina-tion will begin on Monday.

STAYNER BEEATHES FREE AIR AGAIN.

mati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway, which they at the scat now occupied by Congressman Adams, of the controlled. Bail had never been fixed on IVth Illinois District, and as the latter is desirous of Ameer. several of them were conduced by the troops who remained loyal, and were behaded by the hops of obtaining the \$250,000 ball demanded in the than probable. Since the convention two years ago, at duced on Friday to \$5,000, the "financiers" had a hope of speedy release, and asked for the using of bail in the criminal cases, so that they could be released on those and so be saved from the necessity of going to the Tombs, if they should obtain bail in the civil cases.

Judge Nartine consulted Assistant District Attoria the revolt fled to Busslay territory. At the had accounts they, with a number of other favoites, who also fled to Bussla, were gathering on the frontier of speedy release, and asked for the using of ball in Parker and agreed to accept a bond for \$25,000 assecurity for each of the defendents.

> security at once, but some of stayner's friends quickly reached the District Attorney's office. George H. offered filmself as a bondsman. He is a diminutive and unpreposes ing young man, who was a witness at Ives's trial. He said that he owned the house o'eleck last night. at No. 533 Clinton ave., Brooklyn, where the Stayner family live, and where it is alleged lives and stayner fraudatently issued stock of the railway which they controlled. He did not say where he had obtained the \$10. He offered to become surety for his father to the J. L. Vealt; freasurer, Daniel E. Iszael; judge

Catch D. Gitter-leeve offered to become bondsman to the amount of \$10,000. He said that he owned property at No. 240 West Seventeenth st., and at Nos. 21 and 425 West Twenty seventhed. He said that he was worth more than the \$20,000 required to allow

in to become a bond man for \$10,000.

Judge Martine was ready to sign the bond with these preties, if the bond was approved by an Assistant

ureties, if the bond was approved by an Assistant District Attorney, and staymer was taken from Ludlow street Jail and appeared at the District Attorney's office before 3 o'clock. Mr. Parker, however, had left the building, and Assistant District Attorney follows in charge of the office, said that he had not had safetient time to investigate the responsibility of the same there, who had promised to wait in his private office until he received the approval of the lood from the Assistant District Attorney patiently proved the bond. It was non-district Attorney patiently proved the bond. It will now be unnecessary for Mr. Stayner and his two hondsmen and formally approved the bond. It will now be unnecessary to Mr. Stayner or his hondsmen to appear before me again, "he said. "If the District Attorney passes the kind, and the necessary papers to that effect are bronch to me at the Manhattan Chub, or at my house, I will at once sign. The Attorney passes the kind, and the necessary papers to that effect are bronch to me at the Manhattan Chub, or at my house, I will at once sign. The said. "It had be would refurn here at 2 o'clock and precive the bond and i am mitch surprised that he had not had been some meanderstanding and that he will be able to explain the matter when I see him."

Stayner and his lond-men, with Mr. Ridgway and Deputy Marshals Moore and Rickard, then went to the Sheriff's office, where Mr. Gildersleeve and teorge W. Striker, of No. 84 Lexington-axe, signed the bonds in the civil suit. Mr. Striker qualified in the weather was extremely cold.

\$50,000 and of this \$15,000 is in bonds and mortgago and \$10,000 in personal property. In the meantime Oscar Berie and David Anderson, acting ball clerk, had gone with Mr. Ridgway to acting ball clerk, had gone with Mr. Ridgway to acting ball clerk, had gone with Mr. Ridgway to acting ball clerk, had gone with Mr. Ridgway to das-istant District-Attorney Semple's house and induced him to pass the bond, which was then taken to Judge Martine at the Nanhattan Clab. Judge Martine signed the release, and the two officers went back to the Sheriff's office, where Under Sheriff Tracy accepted the bond and signed the discharge in the civil suit, stayner, who had been in a pitiology nervous condition all through the afternoon, brightened up considerably on the return of the messengers with Judge Martine's order of discharge and fairly beamed with delight. At 6:15 he left the Sherif's office a free man for the first time in fourteen months. The returned to Ludhow Street Jail and had a long talk with his partner, Ives, after which, at 7:45, he left the prison in a coupe and way to his son's house, at No. 3:30 Clinton-ave.. Brooklyn.

Ives was jubilant over the release of his partner, and was confident of his ability to find bail on Monday. "I should have obtained my discharge to day," he said, "but was anxious to see Stayner get out all right, and therefore I made no effort to get bondsmen. I am almost certain to be at liberty on Monday or Tuesday."

MAYOR GEANT ON THE RACK

HE GIVES THE LIE TO MR. IVINS

HE GIVES THE LIE TO MR. IVINS

HE GIVES THE LIE TO MR. IVINS

A POOR SHOWING OF HIS MANAGEMENT

WHILE SHERIFF.

SEARCHING QUESTIONS AND HOT REPLIES—

SQUIRMING SOMEWHAT UNDER THE

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF THE

The incutas of Mayor Grant's dreams last night must have been the form of William M. Ivins, uttering, with raised hand and pointed forefinger, the words "Now, Nr. Grant, will you tell us—1" The word "order!" is too often lightly applied, but it is a just description of the Mayor's experience with the State Senate Committ

TRAVEL NOT INTERRUPTED.

CORRECTING EXAGGERATIONS AS TO THE MISSISSIPPI FLOOD.

LIKELY TO DELAY OR PREVENT

A FURTHER RISE.

New-Orleans, March 15.-Secretary Belknap, of the New-Orleans Board of Trade, to-day addressed communication to the managers of the trunk, lines in this city, saying:

prevalent throughout the United States that business interrupted here owing to the presence of high water, and that traffic in many cases is entirely suspended, I beg leave to request your official statement sere on such reference thereto so that same can be used through the Associated Press to night.

In reply the following was received: No traffic of any kind is suspended on the lines of the rallway companies represented by us. All trains arriving

The reply was signed by J. Krutschmitt, general manager Southern Pacific; E. B. Wheelock, his interest, and as often as possible "coached" him general agent Texas Pacific; John Glynn, jr., In spite of his vigilance, his client had but a sorry general agent New-Orleans and Northeastern; John Kilkenny, agent Louisville and Nashville John G. Mann, superintendent Illinois Central; M. R. Spellman, general manager, New-Orleans looking at, and as Knight did not answer he took and Gulf Railroad. A. M. Cooke, the assistant general manager of the Louisville, New-Orleans

> been somewhat crippled by high water in southeastern Missouri and Arkansas, resumed operations to-day, and trains will run through to Texas. Bird's Point, Mo., but traffic is resumed on all other sections. The Mobile and Ohio has not been injured, as was reported, and the Louisville

A dispatch to "The New-Orleans Pleayune" from Arkansas City says: "The gauge to-day reads first forty eight feet, and rising. Weather clear. The legally the documents in the Sheriff's office were only railroads still hold the fort in front of town, but every man goes to bed in dread of being Such books as Mr. Grant had he had supplied and called out before morning, as the reports from kept of his own accord, and when he left the Sheriff's Johns will, Til above are discouraging. The rise in town is

A small break about twelve feet wide occurred this morning below Ponta La Hoche, in Plaque-mine Parish.

re dry and in many places cattle have to be driven en miles to water. There is no lack of grass, but he scarcity of water has been a scrious drawback, and

DR. O'HARA'S WILL VALID.

Syrneuse, March 15 (special).-The attempt to reak the will of Dr. O'Hara, the wealthy Catholic man going around to the various priest, ended in failure. The efforts of the constant's lawyers this morning were concentrated for he most part upon the residuary clause in the wall

HEMPSTEAD WASHBURNE OUT FOR CONGRESS

Chicago, March 15 (special), Hempstead Washburne, son of Elihu B. Washburne, is a cambidate for

Schenectady, N. Y., March 15.-A general jail de-livery took place here last might, "Jo8" Furnam, a man whose time would have expired today, and who had been granted the "freedom of the jail" by the who had been grained a number of saws and hunded them sherid, procured a number of saws and hunded them over to John Griffin, James Powdin, Charles Mitchell and John Burns, in pal awaiting trial for the Eschiel robbery and murder in Scotta last fall, and Frederick Hiels, awaiting trial for grand largeny. They saved the bars, and the six men made their escape about 11

RESULT OF THE ELECTION IN EGG HARROR. Egg Harbor, N. J., March 15 (special).—The elec-tions of to-day and the last week have been the most He exciting ever held in South Jersey. In May's Landdeclared that the house and plot of ground were worth ting the Councilmen elected were John V. Becket, 200,000, and were mortgaged to the amount of \$69,000. James M. Blaisdell and Judge D. Iszard; city cl.rk. lections, Joseph Hamiel. In Weymouth William P Hoffman, age seventy four, was elected judge elections, and B. Laskley, feedholder. In Hamil

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

it is a just description of the Mayor's experience with the State Senate Committee on Cides. He sat in the witness chair for more than four hours answering all the questions that the skill and ingenuity of Mr. Ivins could devise with regard to the administration of inquisitorial efforts by his partner, A. B. Boardman, an examiner equally keen and persistent, and by State Senator Fassett, who in the absence of State senator Hendricks acted as chairman of the com

ance were State Senators Deane, Birkett, Stewart, McNaughton and Abearn. The investigation was held in Part II of the Superior Court. The room was crowded. Many men connected with the Sheriff's office were present, and a strong force of politicians when he made a "smart" reply. Here is a partial and pending claims on the sheriff, the responsibility of the Sheriff in lawsuits, the employes of the office connsel fees, "poundage," books and accounts, "extra compensation," the Sheriff's auctioneer, forfeited recog-

The Mayor was also, as Mayor, asked about street cleaning before he was, as ex-sherif, asked about the manner in which the business of that office is con-ducted. The Corporation Counsel was present, but took no active part in the proceedings. time of it. Mr. Ivins discharged his duties as counse Mayor until that meek-looking man hotiy turned on him and made an accusation, frins's flat denial of much to the consternation Senators, who conscientiously invest their court with proper dignity, to the amusement and delight of the Tammany men. and to the amazement of everybody else.

EXTRA COMPENSATION. The words "extra compensation" will appear over and over again in the record of testimony. The the phrase, which he used to describe the remunera The committee tried exceedingly hard to find out how limited. The Mayor led his questioners a merry the debit and credit system. Mr. Cockran said that 'memoranda," and that books were not provided for. office he destroyed what he called a rlot of rubbish," consisting of receipts, etc. Mayor Grant explained that the extra compensation within the limits of the statute was mutually agreed on by the deputy sheriff and the other party," meaning the attorney for the persons

in whose favor the sales were executed. This was all right and legal, because when they could agree able by the court, what was the use of sending them to the court to have the taxation made. "Within the limits of the statute" was an express frequenty on Mayor Grant's lips. He used it, indeed, as a sort of ark of refuge. What these "limits" are,

stayed there.
He was asked by Mr. Ivins how he managed to keep watch over his thirteen deputies in their sale transac-tions—how he saw to it that their compensation was not too "extra." He had said that in coming into

office he had reduced the number of general deputies from about forty two to thirteen, and senator Fassett had remarked : " Better thirteen well-fed deputies than forty-two hungry ones. Mayor Grant said that he had had a "young and finding out whether the deputies had dealt justly

by them. Then the examination went on as follows:
Mr. Ivins-Did you take any other method of finding A .- I did everything I could. Out. A.-I did everything I could.

Q.-Were you in the habit, or was your under sheriff in the habit, of examining the accounts of sales! A.-They came in, and of course we would never pay the check Q.-tiy whom? A.-tiy the parties.

Q - Approved in what way! A .- That it was signed

means which were taken by heputy sherifs to secure such signatures to these so-called accounts of sales! A.-l only had the general knowledge that I told them it must

te a compansation given by the parties.

Q. Then you told them they could take any compensation given them by the lawyers! A.—Oh, no; any compensation which may come within the provisions of the

conformity with the law! A.-It strikes me that is very little difference whether they agreed to it instains or took it up before a judge and agreed to it. If the law provided that the judge could tax it they could take it.

Q -Now, will you tell this committee what you understand either a sheriff or a deputy sheriff has a right to agree upon as extra compensation! A.—That which is provided for by the statute.

Q. Was nothing ever taken by yourself or deputies extra compensation except what is provided for in the abute? A.-No, sic.
Q.-Are you certain of that? A.-As far as I know.

I never did it, and I don't think any deputy ever did.

Q.-What system had you to find out whether your deputies did it? A.-That I told you. Q -That means that you had no system except sending man? A.-Yes, I sent a man out.

Q ... It came to this then that where the deputy sheriff was enabled to find the representative of a party in interest who did not complain of the amount charged and was willing to acquiesce in the deduction by the deputy sheriff of a certain amount, that then no further questions were

Q.-Is there anything that could not come within the provisions of the statete that you have any knowledge of \$\(\) A.—Well (with a fauch), I say that all these fees came

Q.—In other words, nothing was charged but what could be covered by that binnict parase, "extra compensation," and where that was agreed to it could be taxed by the

"Well, now," said Mr. Ivins, "I want to state a concrete case. Let us suppose I were the attorney in the case representing the plaintiff in whose behalf the judgment had been entered, that you or one of your depu applied on that judgment, that your deputy came to so much, and I should like to have so much for keepers fees, and so much for advertising, and so much for

auctioneers' fees, and so much for myself." "He would have been wrong in doing it," said the Mayor. "Suppose, however," continued Mr. Ivins, "I being "Suppose, however," continued Mr. Ivins, "I being many a continous practitioner in the courts and having many executions in your office, were to say, ' All right,' and were to sign that paper, would you, as Sheriff, have

asked any farther questions before payment over to me is attorney of the sum involved?" Would I have asked any further questions 17 repeated the witness. "When the Attorney came in I would immediat by say, its that account of sale yours?

If he said 'yes' and if the account came within the statute, we would give him his check."

"Your contention is that everything came within the statute?"
"No, sir," said the Mayor impatiently. "There